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Members of the Urban District Council of Bognor Regis, 1957-1958

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Public Health Committee

Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council (ex officio)

W. G. ADAIR, Esq. (Chairman)

L. F. SMITH, Esq., M.B.E. (Vice-Chairman)

Mrs. L. G. ARMSTRONG

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The undermentioned Committees of the Council are concerned with matters of public health :—

Committee.

Public Health Committee :

Highways and Foreshore Committee :

Housing Committee :

Water Committee :

Responsible for :

General Public Health.

Sewers and Sewerage.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Cesspool Emptying.

Public Conveniences.

Street and Foreshore Cleansing.

Gully Emptying.

Housing.

Water Supplies.

Public Health Officers of the Urban District

The Public Health Department Staff consists of a part-time Medical Officer of Health, a whole-time Chief Public Health Inspector, a whole-time Additional Public Health Inspector, a Chief Clerk, and four Assistant Clerks.

Contributions are made by the Ministry of Health under the Public Health Acts to the salaries of those indicated* :—

Officers

*D. WARREN BROWNE

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

*R. G. COYSH

(Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector; Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and other Foods; Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works. City and Guilds of London Institute (College of Technology). Finalist, Sanitary Science; Member of Royal Sanitary Institute.)
Chief Public Health Inspector.

L. ALLATT

(Final Certificate in Local Government and Public Administration and Associate of Corporation of Certified Secretaries.)
Chief Clerk.

*H. C. REEVE

(Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector; Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and other Foods; Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works. Associate of Royal Sanitary Institute.)
Additional Public Health Inspector

CLERICAL STAFF.

Clerk/Shorthand/Typists :
MISS E. J. GREEN
MRS. F. M. MOTH
Clerk :
MISS R. HASTINGS

Other Appointments and Duties

Medical Officer of Health, City of Chichester.
Assistant County Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer West Sussex County Council.

Inspector under Petroleum Acts
Inspector under Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949; Shop Inspector under Shops Act 1950
Inspector under Pet Animals Act 1951; Inspector under Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952.

Meteorological Observer.

CONSULTANTS :—

K. E. A. HUGHES, M.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Director, Public Health Laboratory, Portsmouth).
R. F. WRIGHT, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C. (County Analyst)
R. C. HOATHER for water analyses B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.
R. WATTS, M.R.C.V.S. (Veterinary Surgeon).

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
BOGNOR REGIS.

August, 1958.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Locke and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the public health and sanitary circumstances of Bognor Regis for the year 1957. Once again, for economy, certain graphs and statistical tables have been omitted.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The estimated population rose by 250 to 25,960. Births and deaths each increased by 12, but the adjusted rates for both showed little change compared with the previous year.

There were 12 deaths of infants under one year of age, which gives a rate of 39.1 per 1,000 live births. For the preceding years the infant mortality rate was 44.1, 45.6 and 39.9 respectively. Corresponding rates for the rest of the County of West Sussex were 24 per 1,000 for 1957, and 24, 21 and 24 per 1,000 for the previous three years.

Of the 12 infant deaths during the year, 2 occurred in a Nursing Home for babies situated within the Urban District, which receives infants from outside the area, many of whom are suffering from serious congenital and other defects, and this gives a hard weighting to the figures. If these deaths are excluded the infant mortality rate for the year would be 32.6 and for the preceding three years 37.3, 38.6 and 29.9 per 1,000 live births.

POPULATION PROBLEMS.

Much has been written in recent years regarding the increased expectation of life. Since 1900, this expectation has risen by 19 years for males and 21 for females. Such figures may be misleading, however, as the average expectation of life has been increased mainly because of the reduction in infant deaths particularly those due to infectious disease. In other words, more people are surviving the hazards of infancy, and therefore more people are living to retiring age and beyond. This is a phenomenon of the utmost significance for Bognor Regis, for the future population of the town may well become grossly unbalanced. Not only are more local people surviving to reach old age, but in addition more elderly people from elsewhere are attracted to the town as a pleasant and mild place in which to retire. In twenty-five years time, by 1984, it is estimated that the total population will be 35,000 of which 6,450 will be retired persons, which is 18 per cent. Of these retired persons, there may be up to three times as many women as men. Advancing age is associated with failing health and faculties, and such a large population of elderly people will throw a very great strain upon the social services. Hospital accommodation, welfare homes for the aged, domiciliary nursing, and special housing accommodation will all be needed to a far greater degree than to-day. Unfortunately, the birth-rate trend makes it unlikely that there will be a sufficient number of young women available to meet the increased demand on the social services.

Already many hospitals in the county are far below establishment for nurses in spite of the considerable numbers of West Indian and displaced European members in their nursing strength.

To lessen the effect of a top-heavy population, it will be necessary to attack the problem from both ends. Firstly, young people should be encouraged by all possible means to settle in the area. Secondly, everything should be done to assist elderly people to maintain health, activity, and independence for as long as possible. For the first, opportunities for work and for good living conditions for young families are essential. For the second, suitable accommodation for the elderly is probably the most important single factor in reducing the calls on the welfare and social services. Such accommodation should be labour-saving in design, centrally-heated, without stairs, and without the responsibility of a personal garden to maintain, though gardens should be close at hand. Women outlive men, and of the many retired couples who come to live in the area it is usually the wife who eventually lives on her own, frequently in semi-isolation. These elderly women, leading lonely lives, often in houses and bungalows too large for them to heat or maintain, already present a problem but its full extent is not known.

This Council has already shown an awareness of this latter situation by its decision to build a block of centrally-heated one-room flatlets in the immediate future. It is estimated that at least one hundred 3-bedroom Council houses are at present under-occupied by elderly persons whose families have grown up and left home. If these tenants of under-occupied houses could be offered more suitable accommodation in further blocks of centrally-heated flatlets, the most urgent cases of young families on the existing waiting-list for houses would be solved.

It must be remembered, however, that although local authorities' accommodation is primarily for those persons in the lower-income groups, the social medical and welfare services are responsible for the well-being of *all* the elderly persons in their area, and the cost of such services is still met by the ratepayer and tax-payer. It is important, therefore, that old persons' accommodation similar to that to be built by the Council, should be made available for persons who would not normally qualify for the tenancy of Council-subsidised flatlets. The building of blocks of flatlets for elderly persons by trusts and by private enterprise should be encouraged as far as possible. Buildings of more than one-storey should always be provided with a lift.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—Section 47.

It was not necessary during the year to invoke this Act to remove any elderly and infirm persons to hospital or elsewhere. However, the Public Health Department had to deal with a number of cases of elderly persons who were urgently in need of care. Less experienced workers would be surprised by the apparent disinterestedness, sometimes amounting to callousness, of the sons and daughters of some of these tragically lonely old people.

There is a not uncommon tendency to leave the care of elderly parents in the hands of neighbours and of the staffs of the public health and welfare departments. Some of these old people, rejected by their own children, have been found in desperate plights, and their disposal often presents urgent and difficult problems. On the credit side, however, it is encouraging to find the

devotion and kindness which neighbours are able to give to some of these unfortunate old people.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

The figures in Table III (p. 8) show the change in the pattern of disease as compared with a generation ago. Measles, whooping-cough, diphtheria and poliomyelitis all record "nil" in the mortality returns. Cancer of the lung, however, shows the expected annual increase in male deaths from 13 to 15, whilst in females it was reduced from 4 to nil

Vascular lesion of nervous system.

The remarkable ratio of female deaths to male deaths from vascular lesions of the nervous system (47 female to 18 male), is accounted for by the numbers in the age-group 75 and upwards, in which females predominate.

Thinning of old bones.

Another condition which affects females far more often than males, but which does not figure as such in this table, is fracture of the thigh-bone. So often are the deaths of elderly women directly or indirectly attributable to fracture of this bone, the fractures resulting from perhaps a trivial episode such as tripping over a step or slipping on a rug. The subsequent bed-treatment in an elderly person may usher in the terminal illness such as pneumonia.

Normal healthy bone is three times as strong as wood, has a crushing strength three-quarters that of wrought-iron, and a tensile strength about equal to cast-iron. However, all women who have passed the child-bearing age, and all elderly men, are liable to considerable thinning of the bones, especially the spinal vertebrae and the long bones of the limbs. This process is accelerated by inactivity and by a diet deficient in protein and calcium. It is often accompanied by pains in the trunk or down the legs, and frequently there is a decrease in the sufferer's height due to the vertebrae becoming flattened.

This condition is by no means uncommon and it must be the cause of a considerable amount of disability and pain in many elderly people. However, it is one of the few chronic disorders of senescence which is both reversible and preventable. Many cases could be prevented by keeping elderly persons as active as possible and in giving them adequate protein and calcium in their diet. (Cheap milk for pensioners is long overdue, and should be made available without delay). Patients who have become completely bedridden due to this condition have responded to dietary and endocrine treatment sufficiently to get up from bed and to walk about, whilst others have been relieved in varying degrees. Unfortunately, the condition does not show in X-rays until it is relatively advanced.*

This is yet another example of the importance of keeping elderly people active and independent by giving them all the necessary facilities by social planning.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

During the summer of 1957, public attention was called to the traditional methods of sewage disposal directly into the sea from coastal towns. Considerable discussion took place in the Press and on radio and television, and many opinions, for and against the traditional methods, were expressed.

*Lancet 1955 (A. M. Cooke, D.M., F.R.C.P. Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford).

Before this public outcry occurred, however, the Public Health Department and the Surveyor's Department had already started a series of combined investigations into the tidal flows along the local coast line, in order to assess the possibility of sewage-pollution from the larger towns on either side of Bognor Regis. These investigations were exceedingly complex and prolonged, as many factors had to be considered, including season, temperature, rainfall, wind-direction, and tidal-eddies, and the findings were inconclusive. The investigations continued over many months, and the result of the full survey is to be submitted, when complete, to the Council in due course, with such recommendations as may be appropriate.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited Bognor Regis from 21.1.57 until 19.2.57 and 4,903 persons were X-rayed, as under.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total.</i>
General public	1,113	2,051	3,164
Industrial groups	957	562	1,519
Heaf test positives	28	35	63
„ „ contacts	61	94	155
T.B. Contacts	1	1	2
	<hr/> 2,160	<hr/> 2,743	<hr/> 4,903
Previous X-ray	945	688	1,633
No previous X-ray	1,215	2,055	3,270
No. recalled for large films	71	76	147
<i>Cases of active tubercle—</i> <i>as under:—</i>			8
General public	4	1	5
Industrial	2	—	2
Heaf test contacts	—	1	1
	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 8

During the immediate future skin-testing of children in infant schools will be offered, and it is hoped that all parents will give their consent for this to be carried out. In addition, the Mass X-ray Unit is returning to Bognor Regis in December, 1958, and every opportunity should be taken by the population to have a check-up.

Once again, it is stressed that active tuberculosis to-day is far more common in persons of middle age than is usually realised. All persons with persistent coughs, however slight, should attend.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Of the 157 cases of infectious disease notified during the year, 95 were due to measles, compared with 433 cases in 1956, when 402 were measles.

Dysentery again occurred, and of the 14 notified cases 7 were school children aged between 5 and 9. This disease is spread from the bowel by the hands, and its spread can be prevented by elementary hygiene. Hand washing after using the W.C. should be enforced at all times, and communal roller-towels in public places should be replaced by paper towels or by machine-operated roller-towels.

Poliomyelitis was notified six times, two of the cases being paralytic. Inoculations against this disease is now available to all persons born since 1933, and to all expectant mothers. Surprisingly, many parents have not accepted the opportunity to have their children protected. Some have refused because they mistrust the vaccine altogether, whilst others have held back until British vaccine becomes generally available. Many millions of persons in Canada, Europe and Britain have been successfully protected with the American Salk vaccine, without untoward reaction. It is strongly recommended that American Salk vaccine, of which there are large resources in hand, should be accepted by parents now, to avoid their children running any further risk of contracting the disease whilst awaiting British vaccine.

FIRST AID STATION.

Once again the First Aid Station on the promenade, staffed by British Red Cross volunteers gave invaluable assistance to nearly 2,000 visitors and residents. First aid treatment was given to a multifarious selection of casualties, ranging from cuts and grazes to monkey bites, and from earache to obstetric emergencies.

The present building has now become too small for its purpose and the question of replacing it with a larger permanent building must soon be considered.

STAFF.

Many residents and others visit this department for advice on matters concerning health, welfare, housing and numerous other problems, often of a personal nature, and are not infrequently in a state of anxiety and distress. I should like to take this opportunity of bringing to the attention of the Council the expressions of appreciation which come to my notice of the sympathy and courtesy with which the staff receive these callers, and the resultant goodwill that their understanding must generate amongst the public.

D. WARREN BROWNE,

Medical Officer of Health.

TAB I
GENERAL AND VITA

Year	Esti- mated Popu- lation Registrar General	Births			Deaths			Popu- lation Natural Increase or Decrease	Infant Mortality		Cancer Deaths	
		No.	Crude* Rate	Ad- justed †Rate	No.	Crude* Rate	Ad- justed Rate†		No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1900	4,856	81	16.6	—	73	15.0	—	8	14	172.8	x	
1901	6,232	108	17.3	—	66	10.5	—	42	7	64.8	x	
1902	6,439	145	22.5	—	80	12.4	—	65	14	96.5	x	
1903	6,647	118	17.7	—	76	11.4	—	42	7	59.3	x	
1904	6,854	137	19.9	—	82	11.9	—	55	17	124.0	x	
1905	7,062	118	16.7	—	71	10.0	—	47	15	127.1	x	
1906	7,269	131	18.0	—	66	9.0	—	65	11	83.9	x	
1907	7,477	133	17.7	—	75	10.0	—	58	9	67.6	x	
1908	7,685	121	15.7	—	69	8.9	—	52	10	82.6	x	
1909	7,892	132	16.7	—	103	13.0	—	29	11	83.3	x	
1910	8,100	130	16.0	—	82	10.1	—	48	7	53.8	10	1.2
1911	8,191	153	18.6	—	105	12.8	—	48	15	98.0	13	1.2
1912	8,387	133	15.8	—	110	13.0	—	23	16	120.0	10	1.1
1913	8,583	151	17.5	—	112	13.0	—	39	14	92.7	16	1.8
1914	8,779	165	18.7	—	122	13.8	—	43	13	78.7	13	1.4
1915	8,779	132	15.0	—	104	13.5	—	28	9	68.1	10	1.2
1916	8,348	121	14.6	—	92	12.0	—	29	3	24.7	12	1.4
1917	8,995	115	12.5	—	105	13.0	—	10	5	43.4	13	1.4
1918	9,299	123	13.2	—	121	14.5	—	2	8	65.0	14	1.4
1919	9,738	122	13.9	—	107	11.5	—	15	6	49.1	13	1.4
1920	9,722	172	19.7	—	111	12.7	—	61	7	40.6	14	1.4
1921	11,490	131	11.4	—	112	9.7	—	19	9	68.7	19	1.4
1922	11,580	118	10.2	—	110	9.5	—	8	7	59.3	14	1.4
1923	11,670	109	9.3	—	101	8.6	—	8	7	64.2	13	1.4
1924	12,180	127	10.4	—	114	9.3	—	13	7	55.1	24	1.4
1925	12,800	174	13.6	—	117	9.1	—	57	6	34.5	14	1.4
1926	14,022	169	12.0	—	130	9.2	—	39	7	41.4	20	1.4
1927	14,800	169	11.4	—	130	8.8	—	39	10	59.2	16	1.4
1928	15,200	179	11.1	—	137	9.9	—	42	9	50.3	17	1.4
1929	14,360	164	11.4	—	163	11.3	—	1	4	24.4	27	1.4
1930	15,750	162	10.3	—	146	9.3	—	16	11	68.0	21	1.4
1931	12,600	168	13.3	—	149	11.8	9.7	19	5	30.0	26	2.1
1932	13,080	169	12.9	—	152	11.6	9.6	17	5	30.0	31	2.1
1933	†17,530	202	12.3	—	202	12.3	10.2	0	13	64.0	35	2.1
1934	17,990	225	12.5	—	215	11.9	9.8	10	14	62.2	32	2.1
1935	18,440	226	12.3	—	224	12.1	10.0	2	9	39.8	37	2.1
1936	18,930	235	12.4	—	267	14.1	11.7	-32	10	42.6	57	3.0
1937	19,560	248	12.7	—	282	14.4	11.9	-34	11	44.4	40	2.1
1938	19,890	260	13.1	—	272	13.7	11.4	-12	14	53.8	27	1.4
1939	22,650	259	12.5	—	280	12.4	10.3	-21	6	22.1	43	1.4
1940	23,410	252	10.8	—	313	13.4	11.3	-61	8	31.7	40	1.4
1941	21,260	269	12.7	—	345	16.2	—	-76	11	40.9	56	2.1
1942	20,970	402	19.2	—	346	16.5	—	56	19	47.3	51	2.1
1943	19,950	387	19.4	—	335	16.8	—	52	21	54.3	62	3.0
1944	21,360	394	18.4	—	329	15.4	—	65	13	33.0	56	2.1
1945	22,590	351	15.5	—	342	15.1	—	9	12	34.2	42	1.4
1946	24,330	402	16.5	—	341	14.0	—	61	15	37.3	68	2.1
1947	25,090	458	18.2	—	339	13.5	—	119	11	24.0	61	2.1
1948	25,800	383	14.8	—	316	12.2	—	67	16	41.8	51	1.4
1949	25,530	334	13.1	—	361	14.1	10.4	-27	8	23.9	58	2.1
1950	25,550	302	11.8	12.8	374	14.6	10.8	-72	7	23.2	57	2.1
1951	25,000	271	10.8	11.6	410	16.4	11.9	-139	10	36.9	60	2.1
1952	24,860	308	12.4	13.3	382	15.4	11.2	-74	5	16.2	74	2.1
1953	24,790	297	12.0	12.8	360	14.5	10.6	-63	6	20.2	78	3.0
1954	25,050	301	12.0	14.4	392	15.6	10.5	-91	12	39.9	81	3.0
1955	25,370	285	11.2	13.5	401	15.8	10.6	-116	13	45.6	67	2.1
1956	25,710	295	11.5	13.8	391	15.2	10.9	-90	13	44.1	70	2.1
1957	25,960	307	11.8	14.2	403	15.5	11.2	-96	12	39.1	70	2.1

*"Crude birth rates and death rates" show the number of births and deaths per 1,000 of the population.

†"Adjusted birth and death rates" are the "crude birth and death rates" as adjusted by the Area Comparability Factors for births and deaths, to allow for variation of age and sex constitution of the local population in relation to the average type of population, so that a true comparison can be made with the birth and death rates for the country as a whole, and also other local areas.

‡Population figure of 16,400 was used in calculating rates for 1933.

1
STATISTICS 1900-1957

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Deaths		Deaths from Zymotic Disease		Scarlet Fever Attack Rate	Diphtheria Attack Rate	No. inhabited houses	New houses erected	Houses erected with state assistance		Rateable Value	Sum. represented by penny rate
No.	Rate	No.	Rate				Total	By Council	by other persons		
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1586	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1625	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1773	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1797	x	x	x	x	x
8	0.98	5	0.60	4.3	0.85	1840	72	—	—	£48,479	x
6	0.73	4	0.49	0.95	3.40	1885	66	—	—	£48,845	x
6	0.72	4	0.47	0.9	1.2	1994	54	—	—	£56,404	x
15	1.74	—	—	1.3	0.15	2037	82	26*	—	£60,235	x
9	1.02	—	—	0.6	0.2	2084	51	17*	—	x	x
5	0.65	4	0.52	1.6	2.95	2084	10	—	—	£62,016	x
6	0.79	1	0.12	0.6	0.2	2092	4	—	—	£62,392	x
5	0.55	3	0.40	—	1.35	2143	—	—	—	£62,639	x
14	1.50	3	0.30	0.55	2.35	2149	—	—	—	£62,848	x
7	0.80	10	1.10	2.3	11.1	2150	2	—	—	£62,836	x
10	1.14	5	0.60	1.35	8.6	2167	27	7	—	£63,094	x
17	1.48	1	0.08	9.6	1.85	2237	108	66	—	£67,068	£250
9	0.78	—	—	2.05	0.3	2237	31	—	—	£68,134	£200
10	0.85	1	0.08	1.65	0.8	2407	48	—	—	£68,538	£278
6	0.49	4	0.32	1.65	0.5	2543	194	32	68	£75,371	£292
5	0.39	1	0.08	1.72	0.46	2739	254	32	29	£81,888	£320
5	0.36	1	0.07	1.07	0.28	2912	173	41	85	£90,206	£340
9	0.61	1	0.07	1.15	2.03	3155	243	46	54	£96,360	£380
15	0.98	2	0.13	0.72	2.30	3309	154	41	7	£100,676	£390
10	0.69	—	—	1.32	0.70	3384	85	37	—	£154,598	£644
11	0.69	1	0.06	1.52	0.95	3464	80	—	—	£160,456	£633
8	0.63	2	0.16	2.0	2.8	3532	68	—	—	£162,982	£640
7	0.53	2	0.15	3.28	0.92	3613	95	—	—	£165,690	£646
16	0.97	1	0.06	1.46	1.28	5440	282	—	—	£222,265	£863
11	0.61	2	0.10	6.67	1.16	5742	315	—	—	£241,592	£960
12	0.65	—	—	6.39	1.95	6141	400	—	—	£253,433	£970
12	0.63	1	0.05	2.26	2.05	6547	362	6	—	£266,095	£1,046
10	0.51	1	0.05	1.6	1.2	6853	332	44	8	£285,996	£1,105
11	0.55	1	0.05	2.1	0.7	7049	187	—	—	£299,515	£1,147
8	0.35	1	0.04	1.3	0.7	7246	57	—	—	£311,852	£1,220
11	0.47	1	0.04	2.2	0.5	7263	4	—	—	£311,118	£1,138
17	0.80	1	0.05	2.8	0.09	7269	—	—	—	£309,262	£950
16	0.76	2	0.09	2.1	0.4	7254	—	—	—	£309,004	£1,161
14	0.70	3	0.15	3.0	0.5	7234	—	—	—	£308,778	£1,100
9	0.42	2	0.09	1.2	0.2	7244	—	—	—	£307,198	£1,150
11	0.49	—	—	1.5	0.09	7266	—	—	—	£307,430	£1,200
8	0.33	3	0.12	2.01	0.16	7508	46	—	—	£309,816	£1,230
9	0.36	2	0.07	2.79	↑	7537	95	59	—	£318,403	£1,260
10	0.39	1	0.04	3.79	↑	7650	51	25	—	£318,137	£1,290
9	0.35	1	0.04	0.78	↑	7861	134	109	—	£325,302	£1,306
11	0.43	—	—	0.70	↑	7906	77	43	6	£330,258	£1,360
6	0.24	1	0.04	0.76	↑	7974	73	63	—	£335,082	£1,340
4	0.16	—	—	0.68	↑	7992	58	36	3	£337,908	£1,380
2	0.08	—	—	1.2	↑	8188	160	52	2	£344,756	£1,400
4	0.16	—	—	0.36	↑	8539	269	102	—	£353,378	£1,435
3	0.12	—	—	0.35	↑	8921	252	56	6	£594,632	£2,350
2	0.08	—	—	0.08	↑	9114	227	70	13	£559,108	£2,190
1	0.04	—	—	0.04	↑	9308	169	34†	1	£564,330	£2,240

*Non-assisted.

†To the total of this column have to be added the 39 houses taken over by this Authority upon the extension of boundaries in 1933, and the 10 houses in Hatherleigh Gardens purchased in 1945, making a grand total of 1016. (See page 27.)

‡No cases of diphtheria were notified. (See page 14.)

§New Valuation List.

not available

TABLE II

Vital Statistics of Bognor Regis compared with the
Vital Statistics of the County of West Sussex, 1957

Figures in brackets are the corresponding figures for 1956

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Adminis- trative County
Population estimated by Registrar-General	219,600 (209,900)	150,600 (148,800)	370,200 (358,700)
Number of Live Births	3,300 (2,800)	1,987 (2,221)	5,287 (5,021)
Birth Rate	15.02 (13.34)	13.19 (14.92)	14.28 (14.00)
Number of Deaths	2,937 (3,088)	1,820 (2,050)	4,757 (5,138)
Death Rate	13.37 (14.71)	12.08 (13.78)	12.85 (14.32)
Number of Deaths of Infants under one year	66 (79)	37 (43)	103 (122)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births ...	20 (28)	18 (19)	19 (24)
Number of Maternal Deaths	1 (2)	— (1)	1 (3)
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	0.29 (0.70)	— (0.44)	0.18 (0.59)
Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	13 (12)	15 (9)	28 (21)
Death Rate from Tuberculosis (Respira- tory System)	0.06 (0.06)	0.10 (0.06)	0.08 (0.06)
Number of Deaths from Cancer	555 (538)	322 (358)	877 (896)
Death Rate from Cancer	2.53 (2.56)	2.14 (2.40)	2.37 (2.50)

It will be noted that in the Urban Districts Births exceeded Deaths by 363, whilst in the Rural Districts Births exceeded Deaths by 167. In the Administrative County, as a whole, Births exceeded Deaths by 530.

STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Birth Rate	16.1	(15.6)
Death Rate	11.5	(11.7)
Infant Mortality Rate ...	23.1	(23.7)

SECTION 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1.—General Statistics

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	(land) (foreshore)	2,695 352
Population (Census, 1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,302
Population (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,521
Population (Census, 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,647
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population (1957)	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,960
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,237
Number of inhabited houses (1957)	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,308
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,525
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,239
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,839
Rateable value (April 1st, 1958)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£564,330
Estimated sum represented by a penny rate (April 1st, 1958)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,240

2.—Social Conditions and Occupations

The district is a residential one and a seaside resort. There are several factories in the northern part of the town but there are no occupations which have a definitely prejudicial effect on health.

3.—Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year

Births :—			Total	Males	Fem.	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population
Live Births—						...
Legitimate	...	...	296	158	138	...
Illegitimate	...	...	11	4	7	11.83
			<u>307</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>145</u>	
Still Births—						Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) births
Legitimate	...	...	11	5	6	...
Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—	...
			<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	34.59
Deaths :—			403	183	220	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated Resident Population
Total number of deaths occurring in Public Institutions			...	...	...	...
(Percentage of total deaths, 49.9)						201
Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth :—						
From Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
From other causes	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	12
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	39.09
There were 296 legitimate children born and 12 deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is	...	...	...	...	...	40.54
There were 11 illegitimate children born and no deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	70
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

TABLE III

Deaths Registered during the year 1957, classified by age and cause

Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District											MALES	FEMALES
Causes of Death	All Ages	Under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 and upwards			
Column 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Syphilitic disease ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7. Acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9. Other infective and parasitic disease ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	3	3	
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	15	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	2	15	—	
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast...	6	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	6	
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	
14. Other malignant and lym- phatic neoplasms ...	39	—	1	—	—	1	15	12	10	16	23	
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	
16. Diabetes ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	67	1	—	—	—	1	11	15	39	18	49	
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	58	—	—	—	—	—	14	16	28	33	25	
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	1	
20. Other heart disease ...	71	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	61	33	38	
21. Other circulatory disease ...	29	—	—	—	—	1	3	7	18	12	17	
22. Influenza ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	4	
23. Pneumonia ...	13	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	8	5	8	
24. Bronchitis ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6	9	3	
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	
26. Ulcer of stomach and duo- denum ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	3	
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31. Congenital malformations ...	6	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	2	
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	40	9	1	—	—	1	6	7	16	16	24	
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	
34. All other accidents ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	3	
35. Suicide ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL ...	403	12	5	—	—	6	82	91	207	183	220	

The principal causes of death from 1948 to 1957 inclusive are shown in the following table :—

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	10	9	11	6	4	2	4	3	2	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	15	17	8	8	17	17	12	17	17	13
Bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system ...	7	13	20	30	16	21	7	17	13	15
Diseases of heart and blood vessels ...	112	135	150	79	136	129	150	155	162	161
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	39	48	58	49	59	46	57	61	56	67
Cancer ...	51	58	57	60	74	78	81	67	70	70

The causes of deaths of children under one year for the last ten years are as follows :—

Causes of Infant Deaths	Deaths of Infants under one year of age									
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	4	1	2	1	—	2	—	1	3	—
Erythroblastosis foetalis...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Premature birth ...	7	1	—	6	4	2	4	5	5	7
Cerebral haemorrhage ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Intestinal Obstruction ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Injury at birth ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	2	2	1	—	1	6	4	4	2
Congenital Syphilis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other causes ...	—	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL—all causes ...	16	8	7	10	5	6	12	13	13	12

TABLE IV

Infant Mortality 1957

Net deaths from causes at various ages under one year

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 mth.	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Prematurity ...	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Asphyxia ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformation	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Erythroblastosis foetalis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebral haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
ALL CAUSES ...	10	—	—	—	10	—	2	—	—	12

Net births in the year (Legitimate 296, Illegitimate 11) : 307.

Net deaths under one year of age (Legitimate 12, Illegitimate nil) : 12.

TABLE V

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following are details of cases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during 1957 showing in the age analysis columns the final figures after any necessary re-diagnosis :—

Disease	Originally Notified	AGE ANALYSIS (after any necessary correction of diagnosis)										Cases re- moved to Hos- pital
		Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 plus	Total	
Scarlet Fever ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	31	—	5	7	14	4	—	1	—	—	31	—
Measles ...	95	—	17	23	50	4	—	—	—	—	94	1
Pneumonia ...	10	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	2	3	10	3
Poliomyelitis— Paralytic ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	3
Poliomyelitis— Non-Paralytic	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	2
Dysentery ...	14	—	—	2	7	1	1	1	—	—	12	—
TOTAL ...	157	—	22	33	76	10	1	6	2	3	153	9

SECTION II.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Poliomyelitis.

Five confirmed cases of Acute Poliomyelitis (two paralytic and three non-paralytic) were notified during 1957. There were no deaths from this disease.

Investigations are made immediately notifications are received and a full report of each case is sent to the County Medical Officer of Health.

Medical Practitioners within the Urban District are kept fully informed of all cases of 'poliomyelitis occurring in Bognor Regis.

Dysentery.

Between the 10th December, 1956 and the 21st February, 1957, a total of 19 notifications of Sonne Dysentery were received, all of which were in respect of children.

A total of 87 (12 adults and 75 children) were kept under surveillance as cases, carriers, or contacts.

FOOD POISONING

In accordance with the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 (Section 17) and the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936 (Section 88) every registered medical practitioner attending a person in the district who is or is suspected to be suffering from **Food Poisoning** or **Suspected Food Poisoning** shall forthwith on becoming aware that such a person is or is suspected to be so suffering send to the Medical Officer a notification of the case.

No confirmed cases of Food Poisoning occurred during the year, though seven cases of suspected Food Poisoning were notified.

TUBERCULOSIS

Additions to Register.

Sixteen cases, i.e., cases notified for the first time (compared with 13 in 1956) and 10 cases transferred from other districts as the patients came to live in Bognor Regis (compared with 10 in 1956) were added to the Register during 1957 as shown below.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
New cases	8	4	2	2	16
Cases transferred from other districts	7	3	—	—	10
Cases restored to Register ...	2	—	—	—	2
TOTALS	17	7	2	2	28

Removals from Register

Sixteen cases were removed from the Register during 1957, as follows :

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Cases transferred to other districts	3	4	—	—	7
Deaths	1	—	—	—	1
Lost sight of (i.e. changing address etc.)	1	—	—	1	2
Recovered	1	3	1	1	6
TOTALS	6	7	1	2	16

Cases on Register.

Tuberculosis Cases on the Register 31st December, 1957

Ward	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Central	14	14	28	—	2	2	36
East	11	8	19	5	2	7	20
Felpham	12	8	20	—	1	1	21
North	30	19	49	3	1	4	53
West	14	12	26	2	3	5	31
TOTALS	81	61	142	10	9	19	161

The following statement shows the mortality from tuberculosis (pulmonary and non-pulmonary) in Bognor Regis and in England and Wales during the last ten years :—

Year	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	
		Bognor Regis	England and Wales
1948	11	0.426	0.507
1949	9	0.35	0.45
1950	11	0.43	0.36
1951	7	0.28	0.31
1952	4	0.16	0.24
1953	3	0.12	0.20
1954	5	0.20	0.18
1955	3	0.12	0.15
1956	3	0.12	0.12
1957	1	0.04	0.11

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

These regulations prohibit any one who is aware that he is suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis from being employed in connection with a dairy in any manner likely to create danger of infection of the milk. No action was necessary during 1957.

Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172).

This Section relates to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis. No action was found necessary during the year.

Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936.

This statute gives the Council new power on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, to prohibit persons in an advanced state of tuberculosis from cooking, preparing, or otherwise handling food. No action was found necessary during the year.

SECTION III.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION.

It was not found necessary for statutory action to be taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the removal to suitable premises of any persons in need of care and attention, but informal action was taken in respect of 8 persons.

2. BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD.

During 1957, arrangements were made under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the funeral and burial of the body of 2 persons who died in this district, and in circumstances where it appeared that no suitable arrangements had been or were being made otherwise than by the Local Authority.

3. FIRST AID STATION.

A report of the work of the British Red Cross Society at the First Aid Station, situated in Waterloo Square, was submitted to the Public Health Committee in September, 1957. The Officer-in-Charge was Miss M. R. Newton (Commandant, Sussex 88, British Red Cross Society). She was assisted by Volunteers from local Detachments of the British Red Cross Society including British Red Cross Cadets.

The First Aid Station was open from the 27th May to 15th September, 1957. First Aid was rendered to 1,931 persons and 114 lost children were cared for.

I wish to place on record the invaluable service carried out by Miss Newton and the other volunteers. In addition the Red Cross Cadets assisted in looking after lost children who were cared for and entertained in the room for lost children. It would be difficult to estimate the value of the First Aid Station to the residents and visitors, as it is open for the whole of the season from early in the morning until late in the evening, and the duties are carried out in a most efficient manner. It is felt that this voluntary service is fully appreciated by visitors to the town.

The Ambulances manned by personnel of the local Ambulance and Nursing Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade have carried out excellent work by their invaluable co-operation.

4. MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

There are two registered Nursing Homes, which are under the supervision of the County Council Officers. One of these Nursing Homes will also admit convalescent cases. There are no Maternity Homes in Bognor Regis.

5. BOGNOR REGIS AND DISTRICT CHILDREN'S CARE FUND

The Children's Care Fund was inaugurated in 1932 by Dr. H. M. Ayres, to assist necessitous cases among the children living in Bognor Regis, and is entirely supported by voluntary contributions.

Assistance has been given where parents were advised by their own doctor that a child should have a change of surroundings after a serious illness and they were too poor to meet this expenditure. Where they had relatives living some distance away to whom the child could be sent, the fares were paid.

In necessitous cases, boots and clothing have been provided.

The Committee have been indebted to supporters of the Fund for gifts of left-off clothing and toys which are distributed to those less fortunate children.

6. LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

List of Local Acts, Byelaws and Regulations in force in the District and relating to the public health :—

ACTS—

Bognor Urban District Council Act, 1928 : Parts V, VI and X (certain sections).

Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936 : Parts IV, V, VI, IX, XI (certain sections).

BYE-LAWS—

<i>With respect to</i>				<i>Date of Confirmation</i>
1.	Drainage of Existing Buildings	...	...	November, 1912
2.	Slaughterhouses	...	...	August, 1935
3.	Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, Nuisances and the Removal or carriage of Faecal, or Offensive or Noxious Matter or Liquid	...	...	September, 1925
4.	New Streets and Buildings*	...	...	October 1925 & July 1934
*Repealed by the Building Byelaws (November, 1939) except in so far as they relate to new streets.				
5.	Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc., used for human habitation	...	...	September, 1925
6.	Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	September, 1925
7.	Management of a Mortuary	...	...	September, 1925
8.	Lavatories and Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	July, 1927
9.	Tipping of Dust, Spoil and Refuse	...	...	September, 1937
10.	Prevention of Discharge of Slop Water into Gullies	...	...	March, 1937
11.	Pleasure Fairs	...	...	April, 1939
12.	Camping Grounds	...	...	Nov., 1954 & April, 1957
13.	Building	...	...	March 1954
14.	Offensive Trades	...	...	June, 1947
15.	Handling, Wrapping, and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air	...	...	August, 1950
16.	For Preventing Waste, Undue Consumption, or Contamination of Water	...	...	September, 1956

HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

Bognor Regis is situated in the area administered by the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, and the General Hospitals and the Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital which serve the town, form part of a group of eight hospitals, managed by the Chichester Group Hospital Management Committee.

The Graylingwell Mental Hospital has its own Hospital Management Committee.

Details of the Hospitals serving the Bognor Regis area are as follows :—

(a) General Hospitals.

- (i) *Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital.*
(Accommodation 32 beds)
- (ii) *Royal West Sussex Hospital, Broyle Road, Chichester.*
(Accommodation 202 beds.)
- (iii) *St. Richard's Hospital, Spitalfield Lane, Chichester.*
(Accommodation 375 beds.)

(b) **Mental Hospitals.**

Graylingwell Hospital, College Lane, Chichester.

(Accommodation 1066 beds.)

Summersdale Hospital, Chichester.

(Accommodation, 141 beds).

The Acre, Worthing.

(Accommodation 20 beds).

Arrangements have been made at Graylingwell Mental Hospital for the treatment of out-patients. Psychiatric Out-Patients' Clinics are held as follows :—

Royal West Sussex Hospital

Chichester	...	...	Thursdays, 2.0 p.m.
Horsham Hospital	...	...	Mondays, 2.30 p.m.
Worthing Hospital	...	...	Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m.

(c) **Infectious Disease Hospitals.**

(i) *Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital, Spitalfield Lane, Chichester*

(Accommodation 12 beds and 4 cots.)

(ii) *Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, Kent.*

This hospital will receive cases of Smallpox from Bognor Regis, and arrangements for admission of cases have to be made by the County Medical Officer.

The services of a Consultant in Smallpox may be obtained on application to the County Medical Officer.

(d) **Tuberculosis.**

There is a Sanatorium for the treatment of Pulmonary cases at Aldingbourne House, Aldingbourne, Nr. Chichester, with accommodation for 70 persons, and an Annexe to this Sanatorium is situated in Hawthorn Road, Bognor Regis, where there are 50 beds.

Cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis are referred to the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, who arrange admission to an appropriate hospital.

Cases for thoracic surgery are received at King Edward VII Sanatorium, Midhurst, and St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

(e) **Venereal Diseases.**

Residents in the county may attend the following clinics :—

Chichester

St. Richard's Hospital.

Men and Women : Wednesdays, 6 to 7 p.m.

Portsmouth

St. Mary's Hospital (Ward C2)

Men: Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Women: Mondays, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.;
Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; Fridays,
10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Worthing

The Hospital, Lyndhurst Road.

Men: Wednesdays, 4 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Fridays, 4 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Women : Wednesdays, 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.;
Fridays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

1.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(a) Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Ante-natal and post-natal clinics are held three times per month on Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m. at the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, and also monthly on Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m. at the Methodist Hall, Felpham.

At these clinics expectant mothers receive advice from the doctors or nurses in attendance on all matters concerning their pregnancy, or on any ensuing complications which may arise.

Maternity outfits are available free of cost at ante-natal clinics.

A staff of qualified midwives is employed by the County Council, and they give any necessary advice and care.

Any cases where medical practitioners consider hospital treatment advisable, the medical practitioners arrange with the Hospital Management Committee for admission of the patients. Arrangements for admission to hospital in other cases, e.g., on the grounds of unsatisfactory home conditions are referred to the County Council for investigation.

Expectant and nursing mothers may obtain dental supervision and treatment free of cost on application to the ante-natal clinic, District Midwife or Health Visitor.

(b) Young Children.

Child Welfare Centres are held at the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, on Mondays and Thursdays of each week at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesdays at 2.30 p.m. at Welfare House, Rose Green Road, Aldwick, Bognor Regis, and at the Methodist Hall, Felpham, every Friday at 2.30 p.m., where advice is given by doctors or health visitors in attendance on matters of health, infant feeding, management of babies and toddlers.

Toddlers' Clinics are also held at the Health Centre every Wednesday at 10 a.m. when children between 1 and 5 years may, by appointment, be given a complete check up.

Arrangements have been made for the provision of National Dried Milk, Vitamins, etc., and a number of proprietary baby foods at cost or reduced prices to user are available on medical advice.

In addition, four Health Visitors, who are also School Nurses, give advice on the health and upbringing of young children, and also the preservation of health, precautions to be taken against spread of infection, and on most aspects of social welfare work.

The County Council arrange, whenever necessary, with the Hospital Management Committee for the admission of children under the age of twelve months to hospital.

The following statistics show the attendances, etc., at the ante-natal and post-natal clinics and infant welfare centres during 1957:—

	Bognor Regis	Felpham	Aldwick	Total
(a) <i>Ante-Natal Clinic</i>				
Number of expectant mothers who attended clinic.....	259	26	—	285
Number of attendances made	804	85	—	889
(b) <i>Post-Natal Clinic</i>				
Number of mothers who attended clinic	102	10	—	112
Number of attendances made	135	10	—	145
(c) <i>Infant Welfare Centre</i>				
Number of children under 5 years of age who attended	490	144	111	745
Number of attendances made	3,394	901	927	5,222

Maternal Mortality.

There were no deaths during the year from puerperal causes.

SCHOOL CLINIC.

A modern Health Centre in Westloats Lane in close proximity to the schools provides accommodation for the Minor Ailments, Nutrition, Dental, Ophthalmic, Orthopaedic and Speech clinics.

A *Minor Ailments Clinic* is held at the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, on Tuesday mornings, when your Medical Officer of Health is in attendance. During the year 121 children attended the clinic, making 171 attendances.

Appointments are made with an Ophthalmic Surgeon for children suffering from defective vision, and arrangements are made where necessary with the Bognor Memorial Hospital for the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids.

A *Dental Clinic* is held frequently for the treatment of children with defective teeth.

Arrangements are also made for the treatment of children suffering from cleft lip defects, ear defects, and speech defects.

Health Education.

Every effort is made, either by posters or leaflets distributed in the area, to secure a wider use of the Health Services, and it is found in this area that the best propaganda is carried out at the Health Centre by intimate talks with the parents, and it will be appreciated that, with the large numbers attending, such talks can be highly successful.

During the year your Medical Officer of Health gave lectures on health matters to various Organisations in the town.

HOME NURSING.

Since the 5th July, 1948, the duty of providing a domiciliary nursing service has been the responsibility of the West Sussex County Council, and there are five general nurses serving the Bognor Regis area. The services of a general nurse are provided, on the recommendation of a doctor, to any person requiring such service, on application to the general nurse concerned.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

Tuberculosis.

The responsibility of providing a tuberculosis consultant and treatment service was transferred to the Regional Hospital Board as from 5th July, 1948, but the County Council still maintains a domiciliary tuberculosis service. The County Council has made arrangements with the Sussex Rural Community Council for the care and after-care of tuberculosis patients. Cases referred to them by the Chest Physicians are visited by their organisers or representatives, and help of various kinds is given, e.g., supplying beds, bedding, clothes, extra nourishment, domestic help in the house, and the boarding-out of child contacts.

A Chest Clinic is held at the Aldingbourne Sanatorium, near Chichester, every Tuesday morning, and is available for patients residing in Bognor Regis. An additional Clinic for Contacts only is held on the afternoon of the first Friday in each month.

Patients discharged from Hospital.

Two Care Almoners conduct a domiciliary welfare service in the County area.

(c) Provision of Nursing Equipment.

A limited supply of medical and nursing requisites provided by District Nursing Associations, stored in the homes of the nurses, is loaned to patients at the discretion of the nurses, either free or at a small charge. This service is supplemented by certain depots of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and British Red Cross Society.

The County Council also supplies a limited number of Dunlopillo Mattresses, special beds for paraplegics, etc.

5. HOME HELP SERVICE.

The Women's Voluntary Service, acting as agents for the County Council, have undertaken the organisation of the Home Help Service. When the supply of Home Helps permits, assistance is given to households where there are, for instance, cases of maternity, illness, young children (mother being absent or ill), aged or infirm persons, etc. Applications, accompanied by the recommendation of a doctor, nurse or midwife, are made to the W.V.S. Centre Organiser in the town. A charge for the services of a Home Help is made according to the means of the user.

6. IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Sessional arrangements are made for immunisation to be carried out at schools and at the Health Centre as may be necessary. In addition, immunisation is carried out by General Practitioners at their surgeries under an arrangement made by the County Council.

During 1957, 290 children of all ages were immunised against diphtheria.

The number of pre-school children immunised was 281 and the number of school children 9. In addition 117 children had secondary re-inforcing injections.

Figures of previous immunisation carried out in this district are given below :—

Year	AGES							Total
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14 and over	
1927	—	—	1	1	—	39	33	74
1936-7	—	22	31	32	53	477	233	848
1938	—	1	3	2	4	53	37	100
1940	—	—	2	3	2	8	1	16
1941	—	33	150	125	119	953	780	2,160
1942	—	158	119	95	85	372	199	1,028
1943	—	152	61	48	45	149	68	523
1944	—	183	49	27	14	74	30	377
1945	—	189	61	17	18	47	20	352
1946	—	189	48	17	7	30	6	297
1947	—	121	45	8	6	25	8	213
1948	9	265	38	6	9	30	11	368
1949	14	173	21	7	11	45	6	277
1950	26	235	77	19	7	33	6	403
1951	35	136	47	8	3	23	9	261
1952	49	159	15	6	6	22	12	269
1953	46	156	21	4	5	13	—	245
1954	66	165	71	7	11	46	6	372
1955	82	157	19	17	6	36	7	324
1956	132	94	9	5	—	21	—	261
1957	149	110	15	4	3	7	2	290
Totals	608	2,698	903	458	414	2,503	1,474	9,058

It is interesting to note the significant fact that for the eleventh successive year no cases of diphtheria were notified during 1957 (See page 14.)

National statistics for diphtheria since 1940 are given below

They reveal the success of the Diphtheria Prophylaxis scheme. Both the number of cases and the number of deaths were the lowest ever recorded.

For the ten-year period 1931-1940 the average number of original notifications was about 55,300 per annum in England and Wales.

DIPHTHERIA (England and Wales).

<i>Year</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Cases</i>
1940	2,480	46,281
1941	2,641	50,797
1942	1,827	41,404
1943	1,371	34,662
1944	934	23,199
1945	722	18,596
1946	472	11,986
1947	244	5,609
1948	156	3,575
1949	84	1,890
1950	49	962
1951	33	664
1952	32	376
1953	23	266
1954	9	173
1955	13	155
1956	8	51
1957	6*	40

*Provisional figure.

7. VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

The earlier Vaccination Acts were repealed by the National Health Service Act, 1946, and vaccination against smallpox is now on a voluntary basis. General Practitioners now carry out vaccination against smallpox as part of their service with the Executive Council under the National Health Service Act.

8. AMBULANCE SERVICE AND HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade acting as agents for the County Council operate the Ambulance and Hospital Car Service.

The Hospital Car Service is primarily intended for persons who have an appointment at a Hospital, Clinic, etc., and are unfit to travel by public transport.

9. MENTAL ILLNESS.

A comprehensive mental health service is provided partly by the Regional Hospital Board and partly by the County Council. Arrangements for the admission of voluntary cases to hospital or for their examination at the Out-Patient Department of a hospital will be made by the patient's doctor, whose advice should be sought.

10. MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

Institutional treatment is provided by the Regional Hospital Board but a domiciliary Welfare service is provided by the County Council.

SECTION IV

HOUSING

The following table shows the different types of Council houses erected to date in the different areas or to be erected.

SITUATION	Built prior to 1957					Built during 1957				Under construction 31/12/57				In prospect			
	Parlour	Non-Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL
1. Ockley Road ...	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Hawthorn Road ...	16	3	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Gravits Lane ...	1	55	-	18	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Mons Avenue ...	-	51	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Collyer Avenue ...	27	128	-	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Hampshire Avenue	41	32	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Westloats Lane ...	5	11	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Westloats Gardens	-	18	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Flansham Lane ...	34	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Felpham Way ...	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Hatherleigh Gardens and Close ...	*11	-	67	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Arun Road ...	45	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Pevensey Road ...	12	-	-	24	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	43
14. Frith Road ...	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Rodney Close ...	-	-	†13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Arnhem Road ...	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Greynville Close ...	-	-	†8	16	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Frobisher Road ...	19	-	†4	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Anson Road ...	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Raleigh Road ...	30	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Middleton Road ...	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Pennyfields ...	-	-	26	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Orchard Way ...	6	-	64	28	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Corbishley Road ...	20	-	18	-	38	-	-	-	-	36	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
25. Ash Grove ...	-	-	70	-	70	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Chestnut Grove ...	4	-	52	†20	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Oak Grove ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30	-	12	-	12	-	2	-	2
TOTALS ...	326	298	322	106	1052	-	34	-	34	-	48	-	48	-	2	43	45

*10 purchased in 1945

†Bungalows

I am indebted to Miss T. H. Humphries, the Housing Manager, for the following table which indicates the demand for appropriate housing accommodation :—

Year ended 31st December	Total number of applicants on waiting list (including new ap- plications shown in next columns)	New applications received from		
		Residents	Non- residents	Total
1934	113	56	10	66
1935	74	49	9	58
1936	118	95	10	105
1937	68	127	12	139
1938	56	77	3	80
1939	76	58	2	60
1940	11	48	4	52
1941	46	65	3	68
1942	42	55	1	56
1943	69	64	2	66
1944	128	61	2	63
1945	658	490	64	554
1946	843	318	32	350
1947	716	315	35	350
1948	645	186	31	217
1949	677	210	34	244
1950	596	151	23	174
1951	522	157	10	167
1952	530	180	14	194
1953	615	165	11	176
1954	512	160	9	169
1955	433	122	12	134
1956	393	103	7	110
1957	431	141	5	146

N.B.— "Residents" are persons who are residing within the urban district boundary at the time of their application. "Non-Residents" are all others.

The following is detailed information of inspections carried out by the Chief Public Health Inspector, and the Additional Public Health Inspector.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 174
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 573
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... 9
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 9
- (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... Nil
- (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 96

Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority, or their officers (pre-1957 notices, 28; 1957 notices, 68) ... 96

Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :— Nil					
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :— Nil					
C. Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 and Section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 :—					
Number of houses closed	...	...	...	...	1
D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :— Nil.					
E. Proceedings under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 and Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—					
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—					
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	1
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	Nil

The following table shows a complete Schedule of Housing up to 31st December, 1957 :—

Particulars with regard to Houses erected, in course of erection, and proposed to be erected by this Council.

YEAR	Act	Ockley Road	Hawthorn Rd.	Gravits Lane	Mons Avenue	Collyer Avenue	Hampshire Avenue	Westloats Lane	Westloats Gns.	Flansham Lane	Felpham Way	Hatherleigh Gardens and Close	Arum Road	Pevensey Road	Prith Road	Rodney Close	Arnhem Road	Greynville Close	Frobisher Rd.	Anson Road	Raleigh Road	Middleton Road	Pennyfields	Orchard Way	Corbishley Rd.	Ash Grove	Chestnut Grove	Oak Grove	TOTALS					GRAND TOTAL				
																													ACTS									
																													Non-assisted	1919	1923	1925	1936					
Houses completed before 1st April, 1925 ...	Non-Ass'd	2a	13a	28b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	43				
1st April, 1925 ...	1919	—	3b	19b	51b	—	—	—	—	—	5a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	—	—	—	78				
1st April, 1925 ...	1923	—	—	8b	—	24b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	32					
Year, 1925-6 ...	1923	—	—	—	—	44	42b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	44					
Year 1926-7 ...	1923	—	—	—	—	24	12b	8	6b	—	34a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	—	66					
Year 1927-8 ...	1923	—	—	—	—	5a	35	10b	2a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	40					
Year 1928-9 ...	1923	—	—	18c	—	6a	20	16b	4a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	44					
Year 1929-30 ...	1923	—	—	—	—	—	8a	11b	18b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Years 1930-57 ...	1925 & 1936	—	3a	1a	—	52	50b	2a	5a	—	—	68	67d	45a	36	12a	20a	13e	10a	24	8e	23	4e	13a	30a	5a	26d	98	6a	38	20a	74d	76	4a	37	50	64	692
												1a		24c																								
Houses in course of erection at 31st Dec., 1957	1936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
a prospect at 31st December, 1957	1936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43f	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
		2	19	74	51	155	73	16	18	34	5	68	45	79	20	13	10	24	23	13	30	5	26	98	74	74	76	44	43	78	263	50	735	1169*				
a Parlour ...	—	2	16	1	—	27	41	5	—	34	5	1	45	12	20	—	10	—	19	13	30	5	—	6	20	—	4	—	15	5	98	—	198	310				
b Non-Parlour ...	—	—	3	55	51	128	32	11	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	73	147	50	—	298				
c Flats ...	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	68	86					
d Dining-Kitchen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	64	54	74	52	44	—	—	—	381	381					
e Bungalows ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	45	45					
f Old people's dwellings ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	43				
*To this total must be added																																						

*To this total must be added the 10 houses purchased in 1945 in Hatherleigh Gardens. The prospective total of Council houses therefore, becomes 1179.

SECTION V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Poisoning.

In spite of the large number of period and daily visitors entering the town, no confirmed cases of food poisoning were notified during 1957. (See page 15)

Although no cases occurred in the town this year, it should be remembered that with the change in the eating habits of the public since 1939, and the marked trend towards communal feeding involving the greater increased use of processed, reheated and made-up food dishes, danger from outbreaks of food poisoning throughout the country has increased to an alarming extent.

Since the passing of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, it is the duty of medical practitioners to notify to the Medical Officer of Health *cases or suspected cases* of food poisoning. Early notification is of paramount importance, together with the retention of suspected food and/or specimens of vomit, faeces, etc., from patients so that early laboratory investigation can be carried out to trace the source of the illness.

MILK

There have been revolutionary changes in the control of the milk supply since October 1st, 1949, when the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, the Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949, the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949—1954, and the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949—1953, came into force.

Production.—Dairy farms are now registered with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the execution and enforcement of Regulations relating to the health of cattle and clean milk production are the responsibility of that Ministry. The Medical Officer of Health for the District within which such farms are situated remains responsible for ensuring that no disease communicable to man is spread by cattle or personnel.

Milk sold under Special Designations.—The Special Designations now authorised are Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilised. Producers of Tuberculin Tested milk of whom there are 4, are licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Licences to pasteurise, originally the responsibility of this authority, are now issued, and control exercised, by the County authority.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1954, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1954, includes Bognor Regis in Area 5 as a specified area in which the use of Special Designations for retail sales of milk is compulsory.

Dairies and Distribution.—Registration of dairies, other than dairy farms, and the control of milk distribution, remain the responsibility of this authority. There are 19 premises registered for the distribution of milk in the district, all of whom distribute milk (Tuberculin Tested or Pasteurised) bottled in modern dairies outside this area. Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-1954, and the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-1953, the following licences were issued during 1957:—

To sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	14
To sell Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	18
To sell Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	4

Quality.—The West Sussex County Council continues to be the authority under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, samples being taken by its Sampling Officers and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination as to whether they conform to the standard of milk fat, etc., as laid down in the Sale of Milk Regulations. Your Public Health Inspectors are also authorised to act in this capacity.

MEAT

In accordance with Government policy following the cessation of meat rationing, a licence was granted by the Council in respect of *one private slaughter house*, and slaughtering commencing on 16th September, 1954 has continued since that date. Every carcase and all organs of animals slaughtered in the slaughter house have been inspected by the Chief Public Health Inspector or the Additional Public Health Inspector, and complete details of such inspections are shown on page 40.

Routine inspections of all Butchers' Shops in the area have been carried out during the year, when the meat has been inspected, further visits being paid at the request of the butchers to examine any doubtful meat in their possession, details of which may be seen on page 40.

Shops and Stores.

Efficient refrigerators are installed on the premises of all the meat retailers in the district.

Shops and stores are kept in a generally cleanly condition.

OTHER FOODS

Bakehouses.

There are 14 bakehouses in the district. In the majority of cases, the premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition. Those found to be in contravention of the prescribed standard of sanitation through want of cleanliness have been dealt with by informal notices. In all cases the work has been attended to without further action by the Local Authority.

The requirements of the Factories Act are complied with, and in no case during the year has overcrowding been observed.

Other Places

Stores and places where food is prepared have been inspected, and have been found generally in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

Bacteriological Examination and Bacteriological Grading of Ice Cream

During the months of February to November, 77 samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination and 77 examined. Samples were taken in sterile jars as received from the Laboratory, and sent on ice in an insulated container to the Analyst. These samples were examined by the methylene blue reduction test and graded as to bacteriological cleanliness in accordance with the method recommended by the Ministry of Health and the Public Health Laboratory Service. The samples examined were taken from 10 different supplies, in 38 cases of pre-packed articles, or from the unbroken bulk as prepared by or received from the manufacturer, and in 39 cases as passed to the public by retailers' own servers from broken bulk. In cases of samples from unbroken bulk or of pre-packed ice cream, the results were communicated to the manufacturer, and in cases of unsatisfactory samples from broken bulk ice cream, appropriate action was taken with the retailer, particularly in connection with sterilization of serving equipment. The samples taken were graded by the Public Health Laboratory as follows:—

SUPPLY	Pre-packed or unbroken bulk					From broken bulk, using retailers' servers				
	No. examined	GRADE				No. examined	GRADE			
		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
A	12	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	—	—	—	—	—	12	11	1	—	—
C	12	4	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
D	8	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
E	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
G	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	1	—	4
I	—	—	—	—	—	15	10	3	2	—
J	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	—
TOTALS:	38	20	9	6	3	39	27	6	2	4

In explanation of the above table:—

Grade 1—time taken to reduce methylene blue $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours or more.

Grade 2—time taken to reduce methylene blue $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 hours.

Grade 3—time taken to reduce methylene blue $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours.

Grade 4—time taken to reduce methylene blue 0 hours (i.e., reduction at the end of the pre-incubation period).

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN.

1. Food Hygiene.

Since the coming into operation of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, on the 1st January, 1956, a considerable amount of work has been carried out in connection with food premises.

These new Regulations concerning the hygienic preparation, handling and sale of foodstuffs, empower public health authorities to deal with a wider range of food premises, e.g., hotels, boarding houses, private clubs, schools, etc.

A comprehensive survey of all food premises was commenced, and at the end of the year the great majority of such premises had been inspected, and any necessary action taken. A total of 1,345 inspections were carried out in this connection.

Although the Regulations give improved powers to public health authorities, in certain instances standards are not clearly defined and efforts are continuing to deal with the difficult problems which arise.

It is pleasing to record that in the majority of cases, the complete co-operation of the food traders has been obtained in implementing the requirements of the new Regulations.

2. Food Premises.

The number of food premises in the area, by type of business, is shown in the following table :—

Food Premises	Meat	Fish	Fried Fish	Grocery	Green Grocery	Ice Cream	Milk	Confectionery	Pastry Cakes, etc.	Restaurants & Cafes	Licensed Premises	Mineral Water Manufacturers	Hoarders
609	25	17	8	86	55	201	19	94	27	97	52	1	2

3. Registered Food Premises.

The number of Food Premises registered under local Act powers :—

- (i) Ice Cream Premises (Section 84—Bognor Regis U.D.C. Act, 1936) 201
- (ii) Premises used for preparation or manufacture of potted or preserved meat, fish, or other food, intended for the purpose of sale (Section 100—Bognor U.D.C. Act, 1928) ... 6

4. Premises Registered for the Distribution of Milk.

The number of premises registered for the distribution of milk under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 ... 10

5. Disposal of Condemned Food.

All unsound food was dealt with by burning in the Council's destructor.

6. Educational Activities.

A complete card record of all food premises in the area has been compiled and progress reports have been maintained. Advice, as in previous years, has been given to shop keepers during routine visits carried out by the Food Inspectors.

The campaign for clean food handling has been continued by lectures to local organisations, distribution of suitable literature and posters, and discussions at the various premises with management and staff.

As the Medical Officer of Health is also the School Medical Officer, every opportunity is taken of talking to groups of mothers and children regarding clean food.

ADULTERATION, ETC., OF FOOD

Samples are taken by the County Council, the Authority for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Labelling of Food Order, 1946

In addition to the samples taken under the above-mentioned Act, the following were taken by your Inspectors :—

Ice Cream for Bacteriological Grading	...	...	...	77
Lollies for Bacteriological examination	...	...	...	16
Milk for Tuberculosis examination	...	...	...	7
Milk for Methylene Blue, Phosphatase tests, etc.	...	...	...	23
Other Foods for Chemical Examination	...	...	...	1
Water for Bacteriological Examination	...	...	...	51

The following is a record of samples taken by your Public Health Inspectors since 1925 :—

Year	Milk Samples taken for bacteriological content and tubercle bacilli examination	Ice Cream and Lollies taken for bacteriological content	Samples taken under Food and Drugs Act	Samples of water taken for Bacteriological and Chemical examination	Total number of Samples taken
1925	62	—	4	—	66
1926	113	16	4	—	133
1927	121	8	3	8	140
1928	123	21	1	7	152
1929	127	35	23	2	187
1930	140	28	18	1	187
1931	103	45	17	10	175
1932	95	27	3	7	132
1933	136	18	12	15	181
1934	146	30	9	5	190
1935	160	25	16	6	207
1936	152	41	2	5	200
1937	139	21	—	10	170
1938	112	19	—	16	147
1939	84	62	—	1	147
1940	117	7	—	—	124
1941	97	15	—	—	112
1942	115	18	—	—	133
1943	149	—	—	—	149
1944	146	3	—	—	149
1945	105	14	—	—	119
1946	122	34	—	—	156
1947	110	59	—	—	169
1948	111	70	—	—	181
1949	95	50	—	—	145
1950	—	53	—	—	53
1951	14	53	—	—	67
1952	3	49	—	—	52
1953	8	50	—	—	58
1954	—	40	—	—	40
1955	—	51	15	—	66
1956	9	70	2	47	128
1957	30	93	1	51	175
GRAND TOTAL					4,490

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. E. H. Bacchus, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.Inst.W.E., the Council's Waterworks Engineer and Manager, for the following short report on the Waterworks Undertaking.

The Waterworks Undertaking, owned by the Council, consists of the works and supply area previously comprising the Bognor and Slindon Waterworks Companies. The former was taken over in 1929, under powers conferred on the Bognor (Water, etc.) Act, 1928, and the latter Undertaking was acquired in 1931.

Area of Supply.

The Statutory Area of Supply is 58 sq. miles in extent, and consists of the Urban District of Bognor Regis and the undermentioned parishes, in all of which water mains are available.

Aldingbourne	Eartham	Slindon
Bersted	Ford	Tangmere
Boxgrove	Middleton	Tortington
Barnham	†N. Mundham	Walberton
Climping	*Oving	Yapton
Eastergate	Pagham	

* This parish is at present mainly supplied by the Chichester City Water Undertaking

† This parish is at present supplied by the Selsey Water Company with the consent of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council.

Water supplies are derived from wells situated at Fontwell Avenue Eastergate, where the Council's Eastergate Pumping Station has two 24 in boreholes piercing the underlying chalk strata. The Council also own a smaller borehole on the site of the Slindon Works, but this source is not normally in use. Water from Eastergate is re-pumped from this station for the purpose of supplying the high-level area.

The Eastergate Pumping Station is equipped with pumping plant of modern design.

The Undertaking possesses three service reservoirs as under :—

				<i>Gallons capacity</i>
Nore Hill, Slindon	...	...	...	2,000,000
Balls Hut, Fontwell	...	...	...	500,000
Slindon	...	...	...	125,000

The new 2½ million gallon service reservoir at Little Heath, Eartham has been completed and will shortly be brought into use. New pumping plant has been installed at Eastergate Pumping Station.

An adequate supply of water was afforded to the area throughout the year from the Council's Waterworks. During 1953 a new 18" trunk main was completed and brought into operation from the Eastergate Pumping Station to Shripney, which was of appreciable benefit during the months of maximum demands. The supply was distributed direct to consumers' premises in all cases and available at all times without restriction.

The quality of the water, as distributed after treatment, was, without exception, of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity as determined by the examinations of 204 samples, and the results of chemical examination of the water indicated the absence of metals, salinity or mineral constituents in solution. 98 samples of raw water, which is derived from a deep well in the chalk formation, were examined and the results indicated intermittent pollution, but not to an excessive degree, and no difficulty has been experienced in producing a pure and wholesome water by the customary and continuously applied super-chlorination and de-chlorination treatment.

The supply was softened at source after treatment by the base-exchange process, and the average hardness of the water in supply was 10 parts per 100,000.

Regular inspections of the gathering ground were carried out, but the position with regard to the catchment area as a whole cannot be considered satisfactory from a water supply point of view until a comprehensive scheme for sewage disposal for the area is carried out.

Frequent sampling of the raw water provides a check on the general conditions, and samples of the water in distribution prove the efficiency of the sterilisation treatment.

Analysis of Dwelling Houses and Estimated Population Supplied with Water by Bognor Regis U.D.C.

District				Properties	Estimated Population	
BOGNOR REGIS				9,308		25,960
Aldingbourne	...	...	...	577	1,850	
Barnham	...	...	...	150	500	
Bersted	...	...	...	428	1,230	
Boxgrove	...	...	...	230	700	
Climping	...	...	...	79	260	
Eartham	...	...	...	28	130	
Eastergate	...	...	...	333	1,100	
Ford	...	...	...	94	120	
Middleton	...	...	...	1,251	2,800	
Oving	...	...	...	3	680	
Pagham	...	...	...	694	1,500	
Slindon	...	...	...	205	550	
Tangmere	...	...	...	207	350	
Portington	...	...	...	16	590	
Walberton	...	...	...	510	1,750	
Yapton	...	...	...	566	1,580	
				5,371		15,690
TOTALS				14,679		41,650

* Includes 52 properties at R.N. Air Station, but not number of personnel
 † Includes 143 properties at R.A.F. Station at Tangmere, but not number of personnel

Water is supplied in every case direct to the houses.

I wish to place on record my indebtedness to Mr. Bacchus, the Waterworks Engineer and Manager. There has always been co-operation between the two departments concerned, and no effort has been spared to produce a water supply of the highest quality.

SECTION VI.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The extension of the area on 1st April, 1933, brought about changed conditions and problems. In the old area, the water carriage system was in operation, sewage being conveyed from all houses (except five on the outskirts) by two main systems of sewers to the outfall works. These are situated just North of the sea embankment at the Eastern boundary of the old area and consist of two large storage tanks and a pumping station.

The capacity of the tanks was designed to accommodate the dry-weather flow, collected during a period of six hours, for a population of 40,000 people.

Sewage is pumped from the low-level tank during the period when the outfall is closed, that is, from five hours after high-water until one hour before. At one hour before high water, the outfall is opened and the sewage gravitates out to sea. In case, by reason of adverse weather conditions, the high-level tank cannot be completely emptied at any tide, the remaining sewage can be returned into the low-level tank and pumped thence by a by-pass directly into the outfall pipe.

On the extension of the area, three districts were taken over :

On the East—Felpham Area. This is partly drained by a system of sewers to an automatic lifting station east of the Aldingbourne Rife and thence to the Bognor Regis outfall works. There are a number of private roads in the area still unsewered.

On the North—North Bersted and Shripney Road Areas. At the time of extension of boundaries, no sewers existed, the areas being drained to cesspools (165 in number), or by earth closets and soakaways. Since that date, however, sewers and three automatic lifting stations have been constructed. As will be seen from the following table, this work has resulted in the abolition of most of the cesspools taken over on extension, as well as a number of cesspools constructed since. In the North Bersted area, a sewer provided by the adjoining rural district passing through North Bersted Street and connecting to the Bognor Regis sewers has provided main drainage facilities for houses in that street. The Shripney Road sewer and lifting station, completed during 1949, provided much needed drainage facilities for this residential, camping and light industrial area.

On the West—Aldwick Area. At the time of the extension two small systems of sewers existed :—

- (1) The Jackson sewer and outfall, draining 34 houses in Aldwick Avenue and vicinity. This outfall was abolished by the incorporation of the sewer in the Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme in 1940.
- (2) A system of sewers draining Marine Park Estate and by means of an automatic lifting station, to the Bognor sewer.

In addition, there are several private disposal plants at large residences but the majority of houses drain to cesspools.

The Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme, completed in 1940, provided main drainage facilities for a large number of houses fronting public highways and resulted in the abolition of 522 cesspools. Although the scheme also provided for the reception of sewers which it is imperative should be laid upon the private estates in this area, circumstances have prevented the complete sewerage of these private streets, upon which there were at the end of 1957 not less than 172 cesspools out of a total of 202 cesspools in the area.

CESSPOOLS ADDED AND ABOLISHED DURING 1957

	Existing at Jan. 1st	Abolished	Added	Total
Felpham	108	5	1	104
North Bersted and Shripney Rd.	6	—	1	7
Aldwick	203	2	1	202
	317	7	3	313

The following table shows the number of cesspools in the added areas on April 1st, 1933, the number of new cesspools constructed, and the number abolished between that date and December 31st, 1957.

CESSPOOLS IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF BOGNOR REGIS

	Felpham	North Bersted and Shripney Road	Aldwick	Total
Cesspools at the 1st April, 1933	320	165	361	846
PLUS—New Cesspools constructed 1.4.33 to 31.12.57 ...	235	46	466	747
	555	211	827	1,593
LESS — Cesspools abolished 1.4.33 to 31.12.57 ...	451	204	625	1,280
	104	7	202	313

IT MUST AGAIN BE EMPHASISED THAT BOGNOR REGIS IS ESSENTIALLY A SEASIDE HEALTH RESORT, AND CONDITIONS CANNOT BE REGARDED AS SATISFACTORY UNTIL ALL HOUSES HAVE BEEN PROVIDED WITH MAIN DRAINAGE FACILITIES.

Surface Water Sewers. There is a regular system of surface water sewers in the old area, but little provision exists in the added areas. The question of the provision of surface water sewers has received the consideration of the Council, and consulting engineers were engaged to prepare a scheme, which it is hoped will be proceeded with when post-war conditions permit.

CESSPOOL CLEANSING BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

A cesspool cleansing service has been in operation in the Urban District since the extension of the boundaries on the 1st April, 1933. All cesspools are cleansed completely at least four times a year by cesspool cleansing vehicles, each capable of conveying one thousand gallons of cesspool contents.

During the year ended 31st March, 1958, the vehicles carried out 1,341 cesspool cleansings in 1,956 journeys. Approximately 1,944,000 gallons of

cesspool contents were removed, and the total distance covered by the vehicles in carrying out the work amounted to 6,246 miles.

RODENT CONTROL.

Routine inspection of the district is systematically carried out by the Rodent Officer/Operative.

Complaints received are investigated, treatment is carried out if required, and where necessary advice is given to complainants to assist them in carrying out their obligations under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Routine treatment of sewers has been carried out for a number of years in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. In consultation with representatives of the Ministry a pilot scheme was prepared and introduced, using the new fungicide paranitrophenol. This pilot scheme proved to be satisfactory and will provide a basis for future sewer treatment schemes.

(See page 42).

REFUSE—COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The refuse is collected from all premises at weekly intervals. Where it is thought that this is inadequate, a bi-weekly or more frequent collection is carried out, such as in schools, hotels, and other large establishments.

Any complaints and applications for a bi-weekly collection are thoroughly investigated and representations made to the appropriate Department.

The refuse was conveyed to the Refuse Destructor by Barrier Loading S.D. Freighters operating a door to door service.

The Refuse Destructor is situated just off the Shripney Road on the northern boundary of the district.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are no swimming baths or pools in the area.

CAMPING SITES

(1) The number of sites in the area used for camping purposes during 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
(2) The number of camping sites in respect of which consents have been issued by the local authority under Section 107 of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS

Tents, Vans and Sheds, and Camping Grounds.

Bye-laws are in force to regulate any sites let for camping during the summer season as regards the provision of water supply, proper sanitary accommodation, and precautions to be taken in cases of infectious disease.

It was found that these bye-laws were inadequate for the control of collective camping, and the Council obtained further powers under Sections 106-110 of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, whereby bye-laws were made

- (a) Prescribing an area within which camping grounds might not be used without the consent of the Council; and
- (b) for the control of camping grounds within the district.

Pleasure Fairs.

Bye-laws made under the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936 are in force within the district.

Offensive Trades.

There are no offensive trades within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1936, in the district.

Public Mortuary.

52 bodies were received at the Mortuary during the year, and post-mortems were held in 47 cases.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a report of the inspections, etc., carried out by the Chief Public Health Inspector and his Assistant:—

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

The number and nature of the Inspections made during the year 1957 :—

Total number of houses inspected :—

(a) Recorded under the Housing Regulations :

(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist 1

(ii) Houses defective, but capable of remedy at reasonable expense ... 6

(iii) Houses defective, but not capable of remedy at reasonable expense ... 2

(b) Under the Public Health Acts :

(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist 78

(ii) Houses where defects were found to exist ... 86

164

The number of inspections made :—

Primary inspections ... 174

Revisits ... 399

Smoke tests to drains ... 8

Water tests to drains ... 11

Colour tests to drains ... 57

649

The number of defective dwellings on books during the year 1957 :—

INFORMAL NOTICES on books at 1st January, 1957 less those for which Statutory Notices were served during the year (see below) ... 30

STATUTORY NOTICES on books at 1st January, 1957 2

INFORMAL NOTICES served during the year 1957 ... 94

STATUTORY NOTICES served during the year 1957 —

REPRESENTATION under Section 11, Housing

Act 1937 ... —

126

The result of the service of such notices :—

INFORMAL NOTICES outstanding at 31st December, 1956, and since complied with ... 28

INFORMAL NOTICES complied with in 1957, which were served during the year 1957 ... 68

STATUTORY NOTICE complied with in 1957, which was outstanding at 31st December, 1956 ... 1

STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1957, which were served during the year 1957 ... —

97

2. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(A) Slaughterhouses.

(a) Number of visits to slaughterhouse	...	...	119
(b) Informal notices	...	...	Nil

Carcases and Offal Inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excl'ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horse
Number killed (if known) ...	280	—	106	603	656	—
Number inspected ...	280	—	106	603	656	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis						
Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	1	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned... ..	35	—	1	—	67	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis ...	12.5%	—	.94%	.17%	10.37%	—
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	12	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	.71%	—	—	—	1.83%	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

(B) Butchers' Shops and Other Food Premises.

Premises inspected	Inspections (including vehicles)	Informal action	Samples taken
Butchers' Shops and Stores ...	116	14	—
Other Food Shops and Stores ...	798	90	1
Ice Cream Premises	343	3	93
Dairies	88	3	30
TOTALS	1,345	110	124

Contraventions dealt with :—

(a)	Protection from contamination	...	...	...	47
(b)	Cleanliness and maintenance of premises and appliances	...	...	...	53
(c)	Inadequate lighting and ventilation	...	...	...	4
(d)	Provision and maintenance of washing facilities	...	...	...	21
(e)	Failure to display name and address on stall or container	...	...	...	2
(f)	Disposal of refuse	...	...	...	7
(g)	Other offences	...	...	...	13

(C) Unsound food surrendered :—

Meat	...	...	24 tins	36 stone fish
Fish	...	...	2 tins	39 lbs. pork
Vegetables	...	...	17 tins	16 lbs. sausages
Fruit	...	...	84 tins	12½ lbs. bacon
Soup	...	...	1 tin	2 lbs. liver
Milk	...	...	5 tins	4 lbs. ham
Preserves	...	...	6 tins	7½ lbs. gammon
Tongue	...	...	4 tin	12 chickens
Ham, Gammon, Shoulder	...	...	28 tins	3 pkts. Bemax
Chicken	...	...	2 tins	2 Ryvita
				5¼ lbs. cheese
				3 pkts. cake mixture
				1 tin crab paste

All condemned food was destroyed by burning in the Council's Destructor.

(A)—FACTORIES (Mechanical)

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	81
(ii)	Notices :—					
	(a) Informal	...	...	...	...	3
	(b) Statutory	...	...	...	...	—
(iii)	Contraventions dealt with :—					
	Sanitary accommodation—					
	Insufficient	...	...	...	...	—
	Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	...	2
	Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...	1
	Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	—
	Other Offences	...	...	...	...	—

(B)—FACTORIES (Non-Mechanical)

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	3
(ii)	Notices :—					
	(a) Informal	...	...	...	...	—
	(b) Statutory	...	...	...	...	—
(iii)	Contraventions dealt with :—					
	(a) Ventilated. Space	...	...	...	...	—

(C)—FACTORIES (Bakehouses)

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	96
(ii)	Notices :—					
	(a) Informal	...	...	...	...	13
	(b) Statutory	...	...	...	...	—
(iii)	Contraventions dealt with :—					
	(a) Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	—
	(b) Other Offences	...	...	...	...	11
	(c) Unsuitable or defective Sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	2

(D) FACTORIES (Out-Workers' Premises)

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	2
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	—

(E) FACTORIES (Building Sites)

(i)	Inspections	11
-----	-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

4.—SHOPS ACT, 1950

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	23
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...

5.—PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS

(a)	Stables					
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...
(b)	Tents, Vans and Sheds, and Camping Grounds					
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	10
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...
(iii)	Contraventions dealt with :—					
	(a) Insufficient spacing of vans	...	...	...	...
	(b) Defective and insufficient sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...
	(c) Other Offences (Insufficient bins)	...	...	...	...

9.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.

(i)	Visits	...	...	...	...	20
(ii)	Action taken :—					
	(a) Houses disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...
	(b) Houses disinfected after non-notifiable disease	...	...	...	...
	(c) Houses disinfected after tuberculosis	...	...	...	...
	(d) Loads of bedding disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...
	(e) Loads of bedding disinfected after non-notifiable disease	...	...	...	...
	(f) Loads of bedding disinfected after tuberculosis	...	...	...	...
	(g) Loads of bedding destroyed after non-notifiable disease	...	...	...	...
	(h) Loads of bedding destroyed after tuberculosis	...	...	...	...
	(i) Notices excluding contacts from day schools	...	...	...	...
	(j) Notices excluding contacts from Sunday Schools	...	...	...	...
	(k) Library books (exposed to infection) disinfected	...	...	...	...
	(l) Letters to other Authorities <i>re</i> contacts	...	...	...	...

7.—RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.—

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

A.	(i) Premises inspected	...	...	...	...	2,8
	(ii) Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	3,9
	(iii) Infestations dealt with	...	...	...	...	3

B.—Systematic Treatment of Sewers during year.

Manholes baited	20
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

8.—NUISANCES FROM ANIMALS

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...

9.—ACCUMULATIONS, ETC.

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...

10.—OBSTRUCTED AND OFFENSIVE DRAINS.

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	3
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...

11.—DITCHES.							
(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
12.—MISCELLANEOUS.							
(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
3.—CESSPOOLS							
(i) Inspections (excluding Foreman's inspections)	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
4.—SMOKE.							
(i) Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
5.—NOISE (Bognor Regis U.D.C. Act, 1936).							
(i) Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
6.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES							
(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
7.—PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.							
Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
8.—PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.							
(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
9.—AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956.							
Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
10.—FOOD POISONING							
Visits and inquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1.—SUNDRY VISITS AND INVESTIGATIONS							
(Excluding Petroleum Act visits) Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	899
Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
2.—HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952.							
(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
(ii) Informal action...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
3.—ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND OTHER VERMIN.							
(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
(ii) Number of Council Houses found infested with bugs and subsequently disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(iii) Number of other houses found infested with bugs and subsequently disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

In addition, 10 Council houses and 19 non-Council houses were found to be infested with other vermin and were duly disinfested. Vermineous bedding was disinfested in 4 other cases.

The method employed for freeing these houses was spraying with liquid insecticide. Disinfestation is carried out by staff of the Public Health Department.

The Staff of the Housing Department who visit all the Council houses for rent collection, act in a supervisory capacity and have every opportunity of advising tenants concerning the prevention of infestation or re-infestation after cleansing.

4.—PETROLEUM ACTS.

Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	190
Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

SECTION VII.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1957.

Health Resort Meteorological Station, Bognor Regis.

The Meteorological Station is situated in the Waterloo Square Gardens, and is 24 feet above Mean Sea Level.

The Station enclosure contains a Stevenson screen in which the shade thermometers—maximum, minimum, dry bulb and wet bulb—are mounted 4 feet above the ground; an earth thermometer at 4 ft. depth; a standard 5 in. rain gauge; and a patch of bare ground 6 ft. square for recording the daily state of the ground surface. A grass-minimum thermometer is placed at grass level within the enclosure at 6 p.m. each day. All the thermometers are Fahrenheit and certified by the National Physical Laboratory.

The Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder is fixed on the south parapet of the Old Church Tower in Market Street at a height of $61\frac{1}{4}$ feet above ground level.

The standard Fortin Barometer, the cistern of which is 32 feet above Mean Sea Level, is kept in the office of the Meteorological Observer.

All the instruments are examined and tested periodically by an Officer of the Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, when the general operation of the Station is scrutinized.

Observations are made every day throughout the year at 9 a.m. (10 a.m. during the operation of Summer Time) and 6 p.m.

A code report of the day's weather is sent by telegram each evening to the Meteorological Office, London, and the leading newspapers are supplied with reports from that office.

A detailed report of observations is forwarded to the Meteorological Office each month for publication in their journals and for such other statistical purposes as they may deem them of use.

Observations for the Year.

Over the year as a whole neither temperature, rainfall nor sunshine differed greatly from their average values.

An exceptionally mild March was followed by a remarkably dry April when rain fell on only five days and totalled little more than one-tenth of an inch. A warm and sunny June, when there were more hours of sunshine (335.8) recorded than in any month since records were kept in Bognor Regis proved to be by far the best month of the year.

The rainfall for the year was slightly below normal, but July, August and September, after a dry Spring, were considerably above average.

The total number of hours of bright sunshine of 1,844 hours was 74.6 hours above the 30 years' (1924-1953) average, and the total rainfall of 27.7 inches was 1.85 inches below the 30 years' average.

Tables I to IV in subsequent pages give detailed information relating to air pressure, wind, maximum and minimum temperatures, sub-soil temperature, humidity, rainfall and sunshine, together with comparisons with averages of the 30 years from 1924 to 1953. The main features of the weather during the year, however, have been abstracted from the records :—

Total amount of bright sunshine : 1,844 hours.

Daily average of sunshine : 5.1 hours.

Number of days with sunshine : 313.

Sunniest day : 13th June (15.2 hours).

Warmest day : 15th June (83°).

Coldest day : 16th December (37°).

Lowest temperature on the grass : 20° on 17th December.

Warmest nights : 6th and 12th August and 3rd and 4th July (64°).

Coldest night : 17th December (23°).

Warmest month : July (mean average temperature 62.3°).

Coldest month : December (mean average temperature 42.8°).

Mean yearly temperature : 52.0°.

Rainfall : 27.71 inches.

Number of rain days (.01 in. or more) : 150.

Number of wet days (.04 in. or more) : 111.

Wettest day : 8th August (1.31 ins.).

Mean relative humidity : at 9 a.m. 80%.

TABLE 1

Year 1957	AIR PRESSURE AT 0900 G.M.T. (Inches)				WIND (0900 G.M.T. observations)											
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Mean Sea Level plus Gravity at Latitude 45°	Highest adjusted reading		Lowest adjusted reading	Number of times Observed to be blowing from :—											
		Inches	Date		Inches	Date	Calm	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	
January	30.236	30.722	16th	29.666	24th	0	0	6	0	0	0	17	1	7
February	29.778	30.564	28th	29.194	15th	2	1	3	0	3	2	9	2	6
March	29.968	30.354	1st	29.536	20th	1	0	2	5	10	0	9	1	3
April	30.228	30.502	25th	29.906	11th	0	5	14	2	3	0	3	0	3
May	30.120	30.370	27th	29.654	9th	0	0	14	0	2	0	11	0	4
June	30.106	30.592	13th	29.740	9th	2	0	14	0	1	0	9	1	3
July	30.006	30.362	31st	29.634	19th	1	0	5	0	1	0	11	1	12
August	29.998	30.442	2nd	29.260	9th	2	0	2	1	2	0	8	3	13
September	30.022	30.396	27th	29.558	11th	0	1	1	1	1	0	6	9	11
October	30.126	30.402	4th	29.622	18th	1	2	5	2	1	0	10	7	3
November	30.146	30.572	24th	29.122	5th	1	1	12	1	1	0	2	1	11
December	30.006	30.524	3rd	28.912	11th	1	1	11	0	1	0	11	1	5
Average for the year	30.062	—	—	—	Totals	11	11	89	12	26	2	106	27	81

TABLE II

Year 1957	Temperature in Shade Degrees Fahrenheit										Sub-Soil	On Grass	Frosts				
	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Mean Average	Difference from average of thirty years 1924-1953	Maximum		Minimum		Lowest	Date							
					Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest									
														Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date
January ...	47	39	43.0	+2.0	52	3rd, 4th & 5th	39	14th & 15th	49	5th	31	25th	46	25	25th	0	6
February ...	48	40	44.0	+3.5	53	25th	41	19th	47	1st & 4th	30	16th and 19th	46	26	19th & 21st	2	5
March ...	52	45	48.5	+5.0	54	11th & 28th	47	1st & 2nd	49	20th	33	4th	48	30	4th	0	1
April ...	56	43	49.5	+1.5	68	5th	49	10th & 11th	51	22nd	34	12th	50	29	12th	0	1
May ...	59	45	52.0	-1.0	66	3rd & 25th	49	7th	52	11th & 15th	35	6th	53	29	6th	0	1
June ...	69	53	61.0	+2.0	83	15th	60	6th & 7th	62	18, 29 & 30th	45	6th & 12th	58	41	6th & 12th	0	0
July ...	69	58	63.5	+1.5	77	5th & 24th	63	27th	64	3rd & 4th	50	16th	62	47	16th	0	0
August ...	67	56	61.5	-0.5	72	1st, 2nd & 4th	61	15th	64	6th & 12th	46	30th	62	45	30th	0	0
September ...	63	51	57.0	-2.0	69	5th	54	30th	61	22nd	37	30th	60	33	30th	0	0
October ...	59	49	54.0	+1.5	63	14th	54	22nd	56	30th	38	20th	57	34	20th	0	0
November ...	49	40	44.5	-2.0	56	3rd and 4th	43	14th & 20th	48	3, 5 & 12th	30	24th	53	25	24th	1	4
December ...	47	36	41.5	-0.5	54	7th and 8th	37	16th	46	8th	23	17th	48	20	17th	6	11
Average for year	57	46	51.5	+1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	— Totals	9	29

TABLE III

HUMIDITY				RAINFALL : WATERLOO SQUARE (INCHES)				
Year 1957	Average Temperature at 0900 G.M.T.		Relative humidity. Saturation = 100	Monthly Totals (Inches)		Difference from Average of thirty years 1924-1953	Greatest fall in 24 hours. (Inches)	No. of rainy days of .01 inch or more
	Dry Bulb (Degrees Fahr.)	Wet Bulb (Degrees Fahr.)		Day 0900 to 1800 G.M.T.	Night 1800 to 0900 G.M.T.			
January ...	43.1	41.8	89	.57	1.68	— .96	.77 on 31st	14
February ...	43.6	42.2	88	1.92	2.55	+ 2.24	.82 on 7th	20
March ...	49.1	47.5	88	.47	1.06	— .29	.31 on 6th	13
April ...	49.6	46.1	75	.03	.09	— 1.77	.04 on 17th & 21st	5
May ...	53.8	49.6	73	.08	.76	— 1.19	.31 on 8th	10
June ...	63.1	57.2	68	.32	1.00	— .29	.46 on 9th	9
July ...	64.8	60.9	80	.90	3.04	+ 1.81	.55 on 17th	17
August ...	63.2	59.2	77	.97	2.35	+ .97	1.31 on 8th	13
September ...	59.3	56.1	81	.63	3.09	+ 1.34	.79 on 25th	15
October ...	55.4	53.0	84	.81	.80	— 1.56	.50 on 17th	10
November ...	44.7	42.6	83	.50	2.39	— .86	.88 on 3rd	6
December ...	41.9	40.4	86	.76	.94	— 1.29	.31 on 12th	18
Year's average ...	52.6	49.7	81	—	—	— 1.85	—	—
TOTALS ...	—	—	—	7.96	19.75	—	—	150
								111

BRIGHT SUNSHINE

Year 1957	Totals : Hours and tenths	Difference from average of thirty years 1924-1953	Number of sun recorded days	Brightest days	
				Date	Hours
January ...	70.0 (72.3)	+ 2.3	21 (21)	17th	7.6
February ...	92.3 (100.0)	+ 9.8	23 (23)	17th & 27th	8.1
March ...	110.5 (103.7)	-30.2	26 (26)	22nd	10.8
April ...	186.1 (171.4)	+ 8.5	27 (27)	20th	11.1
May ...	249.6 (262.6)	+30.8	28 (31)	27th	14.8
June ...	335.8 (161.8)	+98.2	29 (25)	13th	15.2
July ...	201.1 (187.4)	-15.2	31 (28)	22nd	12.4
August ...	205.9 (207.1)	- 5.3	31 (30)	2nd	13.6
September ...	126.1 (141.5)	-34.9	29 (25)	18th	10.2
October ...	122.1 (130.6)	+ 1.6	28 (28)	2nd	10.1
November ...	74.7 (95.0)	+ 1.7	18 (26)	1st	8.0
December ...	69.8 (28.7)	+ 6.6	23 (11)	1st	7.6
Totals ...	1844.0 (1722.1)	+74.2	314 (301)	—	—

The figures in brackets relate to the corresponding periods last year

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